

# The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY

Barometer 29.69

June 30, 1916, Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 86  
Humidity 87 64

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

大拜禮 號十三月六英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
636 PER ANNUM.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

Some Elongated Figures

London, June 29.  
A memorandum by General Wintour, Director of Army Contracts, on the provision of supplies for the Army, shows that the value of purchases during the war has amounted to £400,000,000, including £250,000,000 for the Allies. The present annual value of purchases is about £350,000,000, including £100,000,000 for the Allies. The purchases for the war included 500,000,000 rations of preserved meat, 250,000,000 tons of jam, 157,000,000 pounds of cheese, 115,000,000 yards of flannel, 105,000,000 yards of cloth. It cost £2,500,000 to purchase the Home wool clip and £35,000,000 to purchase the Australian wool clip. The control of wool had resulted in great economies to the State, estimated at £13,000,000. As an instance of other economies, British hides were bought at five pence below the world prices, and it is estimated that the control of Indian kips resulted in an economy of £1,125,000, whilst the control of jute effected an economy of £6,500,000.

## CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

Can Better Relations be Established?

London, June 28.  
The Ministry of Labour, in circulating the Reconstruction Committee's report to employers' associations and Trade Unions, intimates that the War Cabinet is deeply concerned that effective measures be taken to solve the questions of the relations of capital and labour, feeling that the future of industry, indeed of the country itself, depends thereon, adding that action cannot be deferred until after the war. The Reconstruction Committee, which is mainly composed of prominent representatives of employers and workers, has recommended that the work-people should be given a higher standard of comfort generally. It also recommends the formation of Joint Industrial Councils of the employers, representing employers and workers, to consider particularly the establishment of closer co-operation between employers and employed, paying early attention to demobilisation questions. Trade Union rules and customs, which the Government guaranteed to restore after the war, is one of the chief factors in this problem, and these cannot be set aside without mutual consent. The Committee suggests the creation of District Councils and Workmen's Committees.

The Reconstruction Committee does not offer an opinion relating to profit sharing and co-partnership, feeling convinced that the permanent improvement of relations between employers and workers cannot be founded solely on a cash basis. Work people should have greater opportunity for the discussion and adjustment of those parts of industry by which they are most affected.

## MESOPOTAMIA.

Changes Which Inspire Confidence.

London, June 29.  
The Times military correspondent says that the Mesopotamia Report refers to the past and not to the present. Great changes have since occurred which are calculated to inspire a cheerful confidence. India is doing more than she is given credit for. Larger changes are contemplated both for India and the Indian Army, proving that a new spirit has arisen. Events in Russia have radically changed General Maude's position in Mesopotamia, which has presumably engaged the earliest attention of the Government.

No Resignations Yet.

London, June 28.  
It is understood that no resignation has up to the present been tendered in connection with the Mesopotamia Report.

## MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

New L. G. B. President.

London, June 29.  
The Press Bureau states that Mr. Hayes Fisher has been appointed President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Stephen Walsh to the position of Parliamentary Secretary.

Another Change.

London, June 29.  
It is believed that Mr. J. B. Olynes, the Labour M.P., will succeed Captain Bathurst at the Food Ministry.

## SUBMARINES FOR DUTCH INDIES.

London, June 29.  
According to Reuter's correspondent at The Hague, the Navy Department has signed a contract with the firm of Schelde and Co., Flushing, for the construction of three submarines for the Dutch Indies.

## THE ALLIES' WAR AIMS.

London, June 29.  
The Times states that Mr. Lloyd George at Glasgow to-day repeats the Allies' war aims, and defines the only terms on which the Allies can conclude peace.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### MORE GERMAN BARBARISM.

Liner Torpedoed; Swimming Men Drowned.

London, June 29.  
The Elder Dempster liner Addah, was torpedoed without warning on June 15.  
After the vessel had been hit by the submarine, which had hitherto not been seen, engaged in a struggle while the boats were being lowered. The Addah was hit seven times. The submarine came alongside the Chief Officer's boat, tore the ship's plank and put on board officers and four crew members. They proceeded to board the Addah, and, after a couple of minutes, returned to the submarine. They told the Chief Officer's boat to clear out. Meanwhile, the Master's boat, which had already been badly damaged by a submarine shell, was from 3,000 to 4,000 yards distant, and the submarine reopened fire on the Master's boat, using shrapnel. Eight were killed and the shells took the boat's stern and off. The submarine continued to fire shrapnel at the swimming men after the boat had been sunk.

A French patrol steamer picked up the victims of this barbarism.

## THE COTTON PROBLEM.

Plans to Increase Imports.

London, June 29.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Roberts said the output of the Lancashire cotton mills had been affected by the war and other difficulties. The import of cotton had been reduced to a point necessary to meet the requirements of the mills. Stocks were consequently depleted. He suggested that steps be taken to increase the import of cotton, and that the Government would be empowered to control the distribution and the use of cotton.

## Future Action.

London, June 29.  
The Board of Trade has prohibited dealings in raw cotton except by licence. The conditions under which licences will be granted may include conditions regarding maximum prices but the maximum price does not apply to the sales of parcels of cotton the purchase of which was previously contracted for so as to reduce the selling price thereof below the amount necessary to give a reasonable profit to all importers. Dealers in raw cotton, and cotton spinners, must comply with any direction of the Board of Trade regarding the sale, disposal, delivery or use of raw cotton. The rationing of raw cotton and a reduction of the output of yarn and cloth are regarded as practically certain. Probably a census of stocks of cotton yarn and cloth will be one of the first steps taken by the Board of Control.

## THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE.

British Advance on Two-Mile Front.

London, June 29.  
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—We have made considerable further progress south of the Somme River and we have captured a number of prisoners. Our line in this area was again advanced on a front of two miles, reaching the outskirts of Avion.

Rheims Cathedral Shelled.

London, June 29.  
A French communique states:—There is an intermittent enemy bombardment at various points, which we have vigorously countered, particularly on the left of the Meuse.  
Twelve hundred shells were thrown on Rheims, and eight fell on the Cathedral.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE SINKING OF THE MONGOLIA.

London, June 29.  
A P. and O. official report says: Two European and one Parsee passenger and six European and fourteen native members of the crew of the s.s. Mongolia were killed by the explosion. The balance, forty-five in number, landed on the Indian coast despite monsoon weather.

## MUNITION MATTERS.

London, June 28.  
Dr. Addison, in his review of the work of the Ministry of Munitions, said negotiations were now proceeding with a view to enabling the United States to place its resources more readily and more effectively at the Allies' disposal and for promoting economy in purchase. The Imperial Munitions Board was now the greatest business organisation in Canada employing over 200,000 workers.

Dr. Addison stated that Britain's output of steel, which was seven million tons before the war, was now ten million tons and he hoped it would be twelve millions by the end of 1918. He mentioned that steel plates in Britain cost less than half of what they cost in America and shell steel 80 per cent. less. We were now producing all the tungsten we need besides supplying much to the Allies.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### BRAZIL REVOKES NEUTRALITY.

Rio de Janeiro, June 29.  
Brazil has revoked her decree of neutrality in the war between the Entente Allies and Germany.

### NEW ZEALAND'S STATUS.

London, June 29.  
Reuter is informed that the King's representative in New Zealand will henceforth be designated Governor General instead of Governor. The effect is to emphasise the fact that New Zealand's status is the same as that of the other Dominions where there are Governor Generals.

### VENIZELISTS' DELAYED TRIUMPH.

Athens, June 28.  
A decree is about to be published convoking the parliament elected on May 31st last year, in which there was a large Venizelist majority, which King Constantine arbitrarily dissolved. The Government intends seeking the King's consent to convocate the National Assembly and remould the system of constitutional government.

### ABERCROMBY ELECTION RESULT.

London, June 29.  
The Abercromby bye-election resulted: Lord Stanley 2,224; Mr. Hughes 784.

## RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Reported Resumption of Offensive.

London, June 28.  
It is a reason to believe that the Russians have begun an offensive on two points.

The Constituent Assembly.

Petrograd, June 28.  
The Provisional Government has decreed that the Constituent Assembly elections shall take place on the 30th September, and that the first meeting shall be held on 13th October.

The Durnovo Affair.

Lugano, June 28.  
Since June 24 there has been nothing more from Petrograd regarding the Durnovo affair. Apparently the Government avoided a conflict amidst much inflammable material.

## AUSTRIA AND PEACE.

Amsterdam, June 28.  
During a debate in the Austrian Parliament regarding the prospects of peace, the Premier, Dr. von Seidler declared that Austria-Hungary was always ready to conclude an honourable peace but it must include a guarantee for the assured development of the Empire or otherwise she would continue to fight.

### AEROPLANES FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

London, June 28.  
In the House of Commons, Major Baird stated that he was not aware that there were any complaints regarding the aeroplanes supplied to Mesopotamia. General Maude had stated that he would like certain additions to the aeronautical equipment of his forces and his wishes were being met.

### THE KEW "BULLETIN."

London, June 28.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Prothero states that the suspension of publication of the Kew "Bulletin" was being reconsidered and he hoped that it might be possible for it to resume publication.

## CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Peking, June 28.  
The Premier has accepted a number of Chang Fung's demands, including the reorganisation of the Cabinet with the reduction of powers of the President; the re-drafting of the Constitution and the re-election of Parliament with a reduced membership. Consequently the Commanding Generals at Chihli, Shantung, Fengtian and Honan have agreed to withdraw their troops and cancel the declarations of independence.

## OBITUARY.

London, June 28.  
The death is announced of Sir George Birdwood, M.P. (Edin.), K.C.I.E., O.S.I. etc., who died suddenly of heart failure. [The late Sir George Birdwood was born in Bombay in 1830, his father being General Christopher Birdwood. Sir George joined the Bombay Medical Staff in 1854, served in the Persian Expedition of 1856-57, took a most prominent part in the public life of Bombay and in all the international exhibitions in London, Paris and elsewhere since 1851. It was he who founded Primrose Day. He was author of many works.]  
London, June 28.  
The death is announced of Brigadier General G. E. Holland.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph"]

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 29.  
Messrs. Montagu and Company, in their silver report, stated that the market has shown a certain amount of strength, owing to a general demand. The price of 39.7/8 was reached on June 28, a record since July, 1893. The Shanghai advance has correspondingly advanced to 3.10 tael. The Indian Treasury's holding of silver has risen by over two crores, owing to purchases on behalf of the Raj.

London, June 29.  
Silver is quoted at 39.7/8. There is a little China buying. The market is steady.

### HYMN FOR THE ROYAL FLYING CORPS.

Thine eyes survey the earth,  
Thine eyes  
The surging spaces of the deep;  
At Thy command the billows  
rise,  
At Thy command they sink to  
sleep;  
Trusting in Thee the sailor strides  
Across the storm, across the sea;  
Trusting in Thee, O Lord, he  
gains  
The haven where he fain would be.  
Winds are Thy messengers, O  
God,  
Clouds are the chariot of Thy  
path;  
The tempest rages at Thy nod,  
The lightning gleams, when Thou  
art wrath;  
And if to scale Thy heav'n  
above,  
Trusting in Thee, Thy creatures  
dare,  
Shield them with Thy protecting  
love,  
Who ride upon the viewless air.  
Fearless they cleave the misty  
shroud,  
They scorn the danger, scorn the  
foe;  
Fearless althwart the thunder  
cloud  
They go, where duty bids them  
go;  
Yet while, amid the heav'n  
above,  
The instant face of death they  
dare,  
Shield them with Thy protecting  
love,  
Who ride upon the viewless air.  
—A.C.A. in the Times.

### An Impending Calamity!

The blow fell with the rain. Telegraphic advices received from Home yesterday stated that no more cargoes of gun can be shipped for the Far East. There is a ray of hope in the statement made by a prominent wine and spirit firm that the stocks in Shanghai are sufficient to last several months.—N.C. Daily News.

### DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.  
TO-MORROW.  
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—9.15 p.m.  
Saturday, July 1.  
Theatricals, Gymnastics, etc.  
Happy Valley—3.30 p.m.



NOTICES.

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and

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ASSURANCE CO.

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the above Company are prepared  
to ACCEPT RISKS against  
FIRE at Current Rates.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.  
COMFORTABLE AND MODERN HOTEL. Unusually low charges. Rooms  
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A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 2.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
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First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes  
from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European  
management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable  
terms.  
Apply—THE MANAGER, Kowloon.  
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EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married  
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NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYAGRANDE, MACAO.  
The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1916, under new proprietorship and Management. The  
Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea.  
It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect.  
Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Water, Electric light and Fans.  
Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to  
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THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
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Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.E.)

NORTH POINT HOTEL.

(Late Belle View), Shau Ki Wan Road.

TRAMS PASS THE DOOR EVERY FEW MINUTES.

The above Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and newly  
furnished throughout and is now a First-Class up-to-date Hotel  
and a perfect Sanatorium, the only one in or near Hongkong.  
Inspection of our Grounds and Hotel cordially invited. Our frontage  
is within a few yards of the sea, with superb Hill Scenery at the  
back. We have two first-class Bowling Alleys, Tennis Court,  
Sea-bathing and dressing rooms, with fresh water shower baths  
always available.

Tea Gardens have been specially laid out entirely separate  
from the Hotel, where ladies may come and bring children  
to enjoy a splendid cup of Lipton's tea, with Cakes, Ice Creams,  
Lemon Squash and Food Aerated Waters, Etc.

ANY MEALS MAY BE HAD AT ALL TIMES "A LA CARTE."

This Hotel is now conducted under entirely New Regime and  
Management and everything hitherto objectionable has been  
strictly eliminated. All Wines, Beers, Liquors &c., are guaranteed  
first-class quality only and true to name on label.

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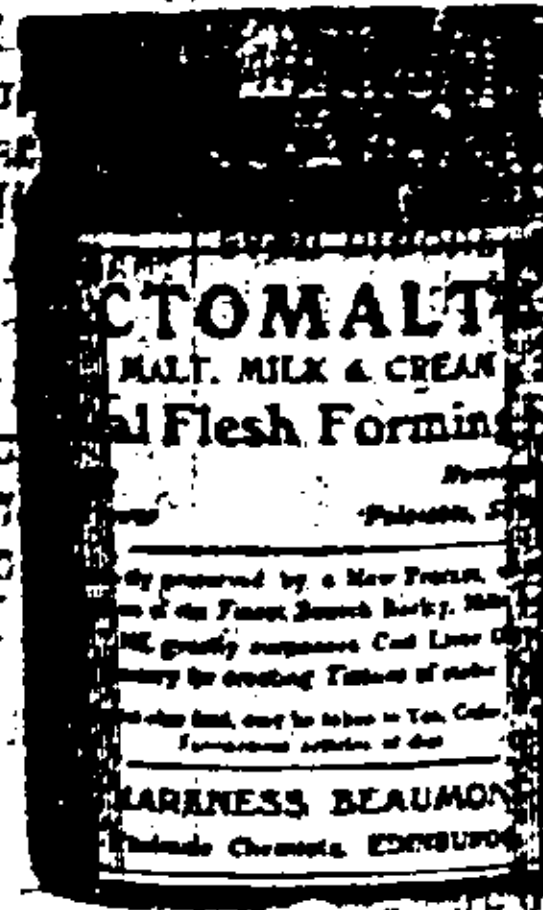
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AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN  
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An Ideal Food-forming Food, containing all the valuable properties  
of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the  
FINEST SWEDISH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.



MOST  
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EXCEEDINGLY  
PLEASANT  
TO TAKE.

HIGHLY  
NUTRITIOUS.

PRESCRIBED  
BY THE  
MEDICAL  
FACULTY.

LACTOMALTINE far surpasses all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in  
Palatability, Assimilability and Digestibility, and for its efficiency  
in the formation of tissues of stable texture.  
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

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"Indian"  
Motorcycles

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"COUNT THE INDIANS ON THE ROAD."

- 24 H.P. Lightweight opposed cylinders Price \$500.00
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- 7-9 " Big Twin Powerplus (Electric Model) \$850.00

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GENERAL NEWS.

British Printing and German  
To from the British printing  
trade from its dependence on  
German monopolies a committee  
of experts is engaged in scientific  
research.

Infantile Finger-Prints.  
At Scotland Yard detective  
stand at the Guildhall that the  
police had made 118,000  
infantile finger-prints without a single mistake.

Kirin Beer Company.  
It is reported that the Kirin  
Beer Company, of Yokohama,  
proposes to establish a branch  
brewery at Kowloon, near Oauk,  
in order to meet increasing orders  
from abroad.

"Common Informer" Loses.  
Judgment was given for Major  
Waldorf Astor, M.P. with costs,  
recently, in the action against  
him by Mr. C. O. Tregon, as a  
"common informer" claiming  
£20,000 in damages for having  
slandered and libelled in "Parliament  
while he was a member of the House  
of Commons" a person who was  
"advertising" himself as a "common  
informer."

London Friends of China.  
A meeting of friends and  
sympathizers with the medical  
branch of the North China and  
Shantung Mission was held in St.  
Philip's Church, St. Paul's Court-  
road, on 10th ult. when the Lord  
Bishop of Kingston presided.  
Interesting addresses were de-  
livered by the Bishop, Dr. Aniol  
Kraus, Sir Walter Hillier,  
R.M.C., O.B., and Mr. Paul  
King, Commissioner of Chinese  
Customs. Tea was kindly pro-  
vided by Mrs. Agnew, the mother  
of the Inspector-General at  
Peking, and through whose office  
were present were the Chinese  
Minister, Dr. Timothy Richards,  
and Dr. Southall.

Dog-Keeping Cost.  
When the Government save a  
Home paper takes over the four  
mills the supply of biscuits for  
dogs will be greatly interfered  
with, if not stopped, as dogs will  
be available for the number of  
the number of dogs for which  
are paid in the United Kingdom  
is 2,500,000. It is estimated that  
at least 250,000 dogs are not  
licensed, and including dogs un-  
der six months, the total in the  
country runs to 3,000,000. It is  
further estimated that large  
and small dogs together, that they  
consume 1 1/2 lb. of food each per  
day, or if not meat, then other  
foodstuffs which could be used  
for human consumption. While  
grain, damaged or unsuitable for  
milling, might be used for the  
manufacture of dog biscuits, said  
Captain Bathurst in the House of  
Commons, people must realize  
that they kept dogs at their peril.  
If they could not be kept without  
wasting human food dogs ought  
to be destroyed.

Famous Ellesmere Library  
Goes to America.  
The famous Ellesmere Library  
treasured at Strawberry House  
have been sold to an American  
for over £200,000. It was one of  
the most important private  
collections in England, being  
particularly rich in Elizabethan  
and Jacobean literature, and con-  
taining the famous four folio  
Shakespeares, besides the re-  
markable Ellesmere Chaucer, as  
well as illuminated initials and  
historical MSS. of priceless value,  
which have fascinated scholars  
for many years, and many of the  
manuscripts remain yet unexplored.  
Formed by Sir Thomas Ellesmere,  
the first Baron Ellesmere, Lord  
Chancellor in the days of James I.,  
who died soon after Shakespeare,  
the library was bequeathed by book-  
lover's descendants. According to  
a letter's message from New  
York the purchaser of this library,  
which was sold privately by  
Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson and  
Hodge, is Mr. George D. Smith,  
from whom Mr. Henry E. Hunt-  
ington, the "Bible" magnate, is  
acquiring most of the rare books  
and manuscripts, to add to his  
already large collection. Mr.  
Huntington is the art collector  
whose action concerning the pur-  
chase of a picture is now being  
heard in Mr. Justice Darling's  
court.

If you have lost your appetite  
one of the big variety of  
lamb dishes at the ALEXAN-  
DER CAFE is sure to tempt  
you.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Germany's Need of Metal.**  
The *London Standard* publishes a proclamation stating that all church bells in Germany will be seized by the military authorities. The churches in large towns and the cathedral will be allowed to keep one bell each.

**Hamburg-America House.**  
The Cockspur-street, London, building, known as Hamburg-America House, having a site area of 6,000 ft., was to be sold at the Mart on June 28, the sale to take place under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1916.

**\$24,000 from Condemned Boots.**  
Unworn Army boots sold by auction have realised \$24,000, against £14,000 which would have been realised on the same sale as the prices fixed under the old contracts, states Mr. Forster, of the War Office. It is estimated that under the new system by which boots are graded before being sold about £350,000 a year is being saved in the re-issue of boots prematurely condemned.

**Officers' Mess Menu.**  
The subject of waste in soldiers' camps provoked some hot speeches at a conference at Westminster recently. One speaker read a copy of a menu for the Sunday dinner of 38 young officers, sent him by the despairing mess president. It included tomato soup, a very large salmon, two huge joints of mutton, three vegetables, four large trifles smothered with four inches of cream, stewed apples and custard, sardines on toast, cheese, butter, apples and oranges.

**Recruiting Scandal.**  
At Liverpool Assizes recently the trial of the prisoners in connection with the recruiting scandal was concluded. In the last of the cases Captain Herbert Wilson, engineer, and John Hughes, 80, provision dealer, pleaded not guilty to charges of corruptly accepting or giving sums amounting to £875 to secure exemptions. Both were found guilty. Dealing with Wilson, his Lordship said his offence was a very serious one. The sentence upon him was one year and nine months' imprisonment. Hughes was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and ordered to pay £200 towards the costs of the prosecution. Francis Barnett was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. Ernest Barnett to twelve months' and Mendel Fishel to nine months.

**Chatham Dockyard Men's Patriotism.**  
Recently at a meeting of established dockyard men, held at Chatham, the following resolution was carried by a large majority:—Having been requested by an unauthorised body of trade unionists to leave work at 5 p.m. this day, we, the established men, fail to see grounds for such drastic action, and desire to remain at our several occupations for the following reasons: 1. Our duty to the country in its present need. 2. Such request is against all principles of justice to those fighting. 3. The request is an unconstitutional act and has not the official sanction of our various societies. Sir Edward Carson, First Lord of the Admiralty, has sent the following reply, for communication through the Admiral Superintendent at Chatham, to those who passed the resolution:—I have read with much satisfaction the resolution passed last night at the meeting of established workmen in the Chatham yard. The spirit which inspired it is entirely in keeping with the patriotism which has characterised the employees generally of the Royal Dockyards throughout the war period. It will be read with certainly no less satisfaction by the men of the Fleet and our soldiers at the front, who are enduring such hardships and dangers at this time on our behalf.

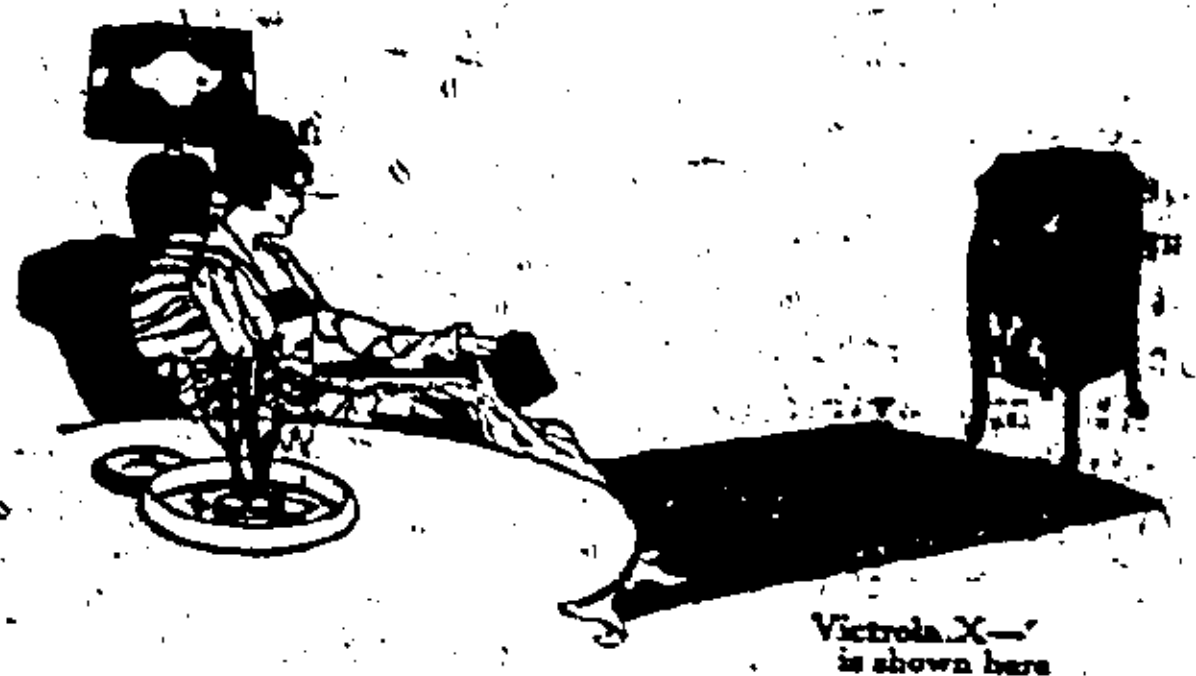
## WINCARNIS.

The Wine of Life.

Wincarnis creates a wealth of new, rich, red blood, which brings the roses back to your cheeks, gives a sparkle to the eyes—and surcharges the whole body with new vitality and new life. That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend Wincarnis.

## NOTICES.

The undying joy of the  
World's greatest music  
enters your life with a Victrola



prices and styles to suit all.  
Easy terms may be arranged.

**MOUTRIE'S**  
Exclusive Agents.



**N. LAZARUS.**  
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY  
**EUROPEAN OPTICIAN**  
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

**N. LAZARUS,**

NOTE THE ADDRESS. OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.**

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.  
PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the  
OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY  
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KOWLOON BRANCH, 26, NATHAN ROAD. TEL. 428.

PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN.

Tel. 482.

THE GENUINE ALL-BRITISH POLISH.

**NUBIAN**

LIQUID WATERPROOF  
BLACKING

Self-polishing.  
No brush required.

Also in GUM for boots, shoes, etc.

Applied with a brush to the sole, heel and instep of boots, shoes, etc., and rubbed in with a soft cloth, which leaves a workable, dry surface, brilliant and smooth. Does not crack, does not peel, and does not require any special treatment. NUBIAN MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., LONDON, S.E. 1, ENGLAND.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Birmingham's Shortage of Houses.**

There is a shortage in Birmingham of from 15,000 to 20,000 houses.

**The Future of Sarawak.**

The death of the Rajah of Sarawak will lead to discussion about the future of that country, for so many years under the unparalleled rule of a family dynasty says a Home contemporary. It is well known that Sir Charles Brooke always strongly opposed any suggestion of bringing Sarawak more closely under the control of Whitehall. It will be interesting to see what will happen now that the masterful man who was supreme in Sarawak for half a century has gone. It is of interest to note that his son, Mr. Vyner Brooke, who will presumably succeed him, married a daughter of Lord Esher. Two features of the late Rajah's reign will always be remembered to his credit. One was his fair and generous treatment of native interests, and the other his resolute opposition to the concessionaires. In order to safeguard Sarawak from financial syndicates he established some years ago a Sarawak Government agency in England with an advisory council. In 1912 the Rajah expressed the opinion that he had provided for the security of the State for the period of his own life.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**A Little Touchiness.**

That was an exquisite flower of speech in which Admiral von Capelle characterised the relations between officers and men in the German Navy. Generally speaking, they are good, says the champion of sea-fightfulness, but naturally there is "a little touchiness" due to war strain. From this and from the admission of that other entertaining person in the Reichstag who spoke of the "nerve-racking" experience of waiting night and day for an enemy who does not come out, it would be very easy to conclude that all is not quite right in the German Navy.

**General Smuts' Successor.**

As anticipated at the time of General Smuts leaving the command in East Africa, the choice of his successor has fallen upon General Deventer, the ablest of the South African lieutenants. Like General Smuts, Deventer showed great ability in the fighting against us in the old war. His most brilliant exploit in this war was his astonishingly rapid march into German South-west Africa from the south, in which the important centre of Warmbad was captured. He may be trusted to clear up what remains to be done in German East Africa with his toughness and despatch.

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD

FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.—SHOP in Chater Road, next to Montreux Lane at rear. Suitable for Offices. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—A FIVE-ROOMED house with Tennis Court in Minder Villa, Kowloon. A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.**, Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 9, Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamien, CANTON.

HOUSES to LET.—Wong-neichong Road.

Apply to:—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NO. 25, DES VCEUX ROAD, Central, 1st Floor (above the Dragon Garage) suitable for Offices, etc. Apply to—**ALEX. ROSS & CO. No. 2, Des Vceux Road, Central.**

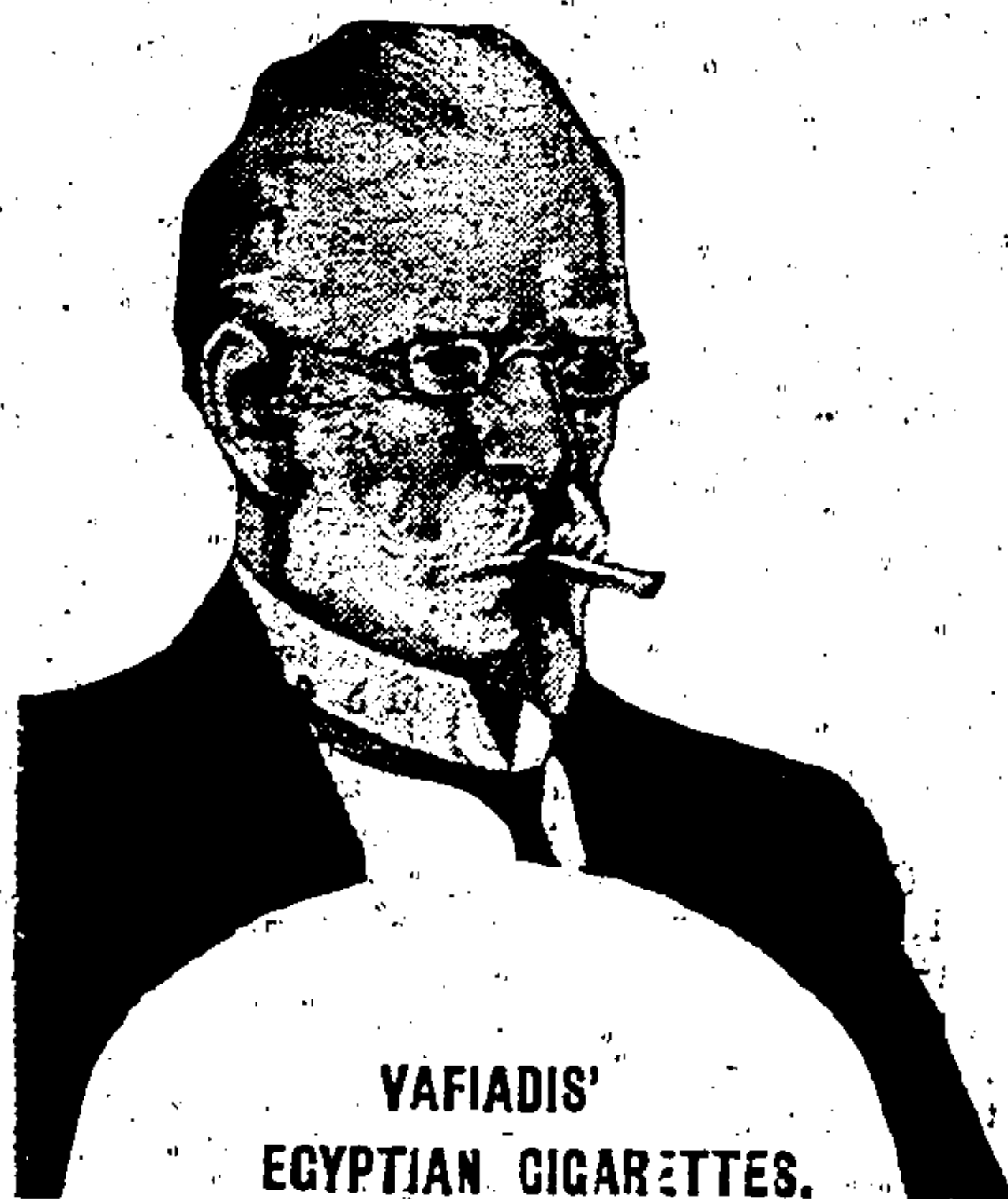
TO BE LET.—COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS with wide verandahs and bath rooms attached, with board at Narcissus Bay, Wei-hai-wei. Best beach in Wei-hai-wei. Apply—Mrs. Niven.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell. Use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E. Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—BICYCLE at a Bargain. New, coaster-brake. Complete, mud guards, lamp. Call any evening, 28, Grenville Road, Kowloon.

## NOTICES.



**VAFIADIS' EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

|                                   |     |        |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------|
| Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince | 100 | \$5.30 |
| " "                               | 100 | 4.65   |
| " "                               | 50  | 2.35   |
| " "                               | 10  | .50    |
| Extra Fine (Grand Format)         | 50  | 2.35   |
| Nectar                            | 50  | 2.35   |
| Yildiz                            | 25  | 1.10   |
| Club Size                         | 10  | .40    |
| Non Plus Ultra                    | 100 | 3.60   |
| " "                               | 50  | 1.85   |
| " "                               | 20  | .75    |
| Superfine                         | 100 | 2.40   |
| " "                               | 50  | 1.20   |

SOLE AGENTS—

**HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.**

HOTEL MANSIONS.

TEL. NO. 1877.

TEL. NO. 1877.

**MACKENZIE'S FOOT RELIEF POWDER.**

is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitivity of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.

PRICES FIFTY CENTS PER TIN.

**THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.**

CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS

14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.



**E. HING**

WING WOO STREET  
SHIP CHANDLERS & GENERAL STOREKEEPERS  
STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS,  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL, IRONMONGERS.  
TELEPHONE 1116.

## NOTICES.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**

**BARLING'S BRIAR PIPES**  
JUST ARRIVED.

TEL. 1741.



TO GOLFERS  
AND OTHERS

**SMOKE EMBASSY CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO**

THEY  
BEAT  
EVERY-  
THING



\* This advertisement is issued by—BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

**DOUBLE AND SINGLE - TERAI HATS. -**

IN A SMART SHADE OF GREY.  
EXTREMELY DRESSY AND PERFECT  
PROTECTION FROM THE SUN.

**\$8.50 — \$11.50**

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

**J. T. SHAW**

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

**THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co.,**

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL 518 HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.

Shanghai.

and at

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**FANS**

IN

**STOCK.**



**FIXED AND OSCILLATING FROM \$20.**

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.





# WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

**E**

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. One copy sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

## DEATH.

WALLACE.—Died at Government Civil Hospital on June 29th, after a long illness, James Wallace, aged 46.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

### BRITAIN'S MUNITIONS ACHIEVEMENT.

In the interesting speech which Dr. Addison delivered on Thursday in the House of Commons, and in which he so strikingly reviewed the work of the Ministry of Munitions, of which he is the head, we have a statement that should make excellent reading for Britons the world over. In it we have a splendid instance of what the world is able to do in the face of many and various difficulties, British were able to do in the face of many and various difficulties, in the midst of a great war and with no experience of such an undertaking, conducted on so gigantic a scale. There was a time, not long after the war was in full swing, when it became evident that the most vital of all questions for the British lay in an adequate supply of munitions. It was recognised, and, to the credit chiefly of several London newspapers, strongly argued that it was imperative that we should immediately set about greatly increasing our munitions. To face an enemy that had for thirty years been preparing for a gigantic struggle it was essential that we also should not be content with the output from our national arsenals and from the other ordinary channels of supply. The Government, and chiefly Mr. Lloyd George, recognised that a serious and perhaps a national effort was necessary and therefore he took upon himself the work, with his magnificent organising ability, his supreme gifts of foresight, ardour, and tenacity, and his magnetic power of enlistment, first, the necessary interest and sympathy for the work to be undertaken and, secondly, the equally necessary co-operation of the right men. All know how the well our Prime Minister achieved the colossal and, to the result of which we are more than able to hold our own in the supply of munitions. The extraordinary transformation that took place all over the country, where huge erections sprang up with bewildering rapidity, and where even the smallest and the greatest of all sorts of workshops capable of being converted to the making of munitions were utilised with amazing speed. It was a great personal triumph for Mr. Lloyd George, whose burning eloquence was the chief cause in arousing the nation to the necessary activity—not that means prompting was required when once the true state of affairs was revealed, for, with that practical good sense characteristic of the British, the nation quickly grasped the situation, soon to prove its capacity to achieve the desired object and to prove to those needing such proof that the British were by no means the degenerate they were fondly hoped to be by those who were not among their well wishers. Our magnificent achievement is so rapidly and so ably overcoming the munitions problem that it is in striking contrast to the catalogue of incapacity narrated the other day on the first Mesopotamia Campaign.

Among the ablest of Mr. Lloyd George's lieutenants in dealing with and solving the munitions problem was Dr. Addison, now Minister of Munitions. From the first he proved his great capacity and justified his selection by Mr. Lloyd George as one of his foremost assistants just as he has justified his selection to be the Prime Minister's successor as head of the great department that provides the necessary wherewithal for "Tommy" at the front slowly but surely to number the days of the detested Hun. In yesterday's issue we published the facts and figures to which Dr. Addison referred in his most interesting statement, and it is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate them here. They are, as all will agree, eloquent testimony of what has been overcome, what has been done and what our army of munitions workers are still doing today.

### Portugal's Part.

We are indebted to our correspondent, "A. Portuguese," for the information contained in his letter of yesterday concerning the splendid manner in which Portugal is rallying to the Allied cause in the war. For a very long time, Portuguese troops have been doing magnificent service both in East and West Africa, and it is now apparent that they are just as wholeheartedly throwing themselves into the fighting on the Western Front, where they have a very fine body of fresh troops. We can quite well believe that the services of their artillery officers are greatly appreciated, for the artillery training in the Portuguese Army is, we believe, one of its features. As to the Chief Justice's omission to mention Portugal among the other Allies in his Empire Day speech, we need hardly say that the omission could not have been intentional. We believe there are some dozen or so Allies fighting against the Central Powers now, from which it will be seen that individual mention of each one in a speech would be a somewhat formidable matter. That Sir William Rees Davies or any other Britisher is forgetful of the part Portugal has played in, of course, abroad. Her aid is deeply appreciated, and the Chief Justice, we are sure, would be the first to acknowledge it.

### The Rotterdam Incident.

Whatever may be the truth with regard to the supply of Dutch potatoes to Britain and Germany, and whether representations have or have not been made by the British Government to Holland on the subject, the latest reports rather incline one to the belief that the situation is not nearly so serious as it had at first seemed. One wonders, indeed, whether the whole thing is not a piece of sensational *Daily Mail* journalism. It will be remembered that the first news on the subject came from the Rotterdam correspondent at Rotterdam. This was to the effect that the populace had seized and distributed "lighters of potatoes" consigned to the British Government, and that "a grave political situation" had arisen in consequence. We are now told, however, that the total amount of potatoes pillaged did not exceed one hundred weight, and that none of these has been consigned to the British Government! That puts a totally different aspect on the incident—a much more gratifying one, too.

### What's to be Done.

But what we would like to know is whether the Government intends to bring the *Daily Mail* to task for its perversion of the facts, and, what is more, why it ever allowed the story to circulate. There may be something in the situation of a serious character—we have no information on the point—but most decidedly the *Daily Mail* correspondent was issuing an untrue statement when he asserted that the populace had seized whole lighters of tubers which had been consigned to the British Government. It is a serious offence under the Defence of the Realm regulations to print false news, the more so when its circulation may endanger good relations with a nation with whom we are on friendly terms. The Government did not hesitate to punish the *Nation*—unnecessarily we think—merely for expressing its opinions. Is the *Daily Mail* to have a free hand and be permitted to print and circulate whatever its correspondents choose to imagine? For the sake of British journalism and our country's good name, we sincerely hope not.

### Gun Practice.

It is notified that information has been received from the Military Authorities that gun practice will be carried out as under between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.—On the 3rd, 5th, 17th and 19th July, 1917.—From Mount Davis, in a south-westerly and westerly direction. On the 6th, 13th, 16th and 20th July, 1917.—From Postinger Battery, in a south-westerly direction. All junks, ships, and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

### DAY BY DAY.

THE INTERMEDIATE STATE BETWEEN POVERTY AND RICHES IS THE FISCAL PURGATORY OF TODAY.—Mr. J. A. B. MARRAS.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is Dominion Day in Canada.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 6.5/16d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

General Holiday. Monday has been appointed a General Holiday.

Exempted. The Society of St. George, Hongkong, has been exempted from registration.

Motor House. The Government is inviting tenders for the construction of a new motor house at Pokfulam Road.

Struck Off. It is notified that the name of the following Company has been struck off the Register:—The Tsai Tin Hotel, Limited.

Marine Appointment. His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. William Osborne Lambert to be Temporary Assistant Government Marine Surveyor for three months, with effect from July 1, 1917.

To Practise Medicine. The name of Dr. Herbert Gasteneau Earle, University of Hongkong, Bachelor of Medicine

of the University of Cambridge, has been added to the list of persons qualified to practise medicine in Hongkong.

The Examination Service. It is notified that the Comptroller has appointed Lieutenant Arthur Ronald Pittis Martin, B. N. R., to be Officer in charge of the Examination Service, vice Lieutenant-Commander Godfrey Cecil Bohlin, B. N. (Retired), with effect from June 23, 1917.

School Teacher Fined. A Chinese school teacher was to-day charged at the instance of the Education Authorities with not keeping a school which was not licensed, defendant having more than nine pupils. Mr. J. R. Wood, in inflicting a fine of \$2, said that if defendant was brought up again for the same offence he would be fined more heavily.

Landing Regulations. The following regulations have been made:—No person or thing shall be landed from any steamship exceeding sixty tons except at the port of destination named on the clearance of such steamship. Every person who does or is a party to any act forbidden by the foregoing regulation shall be liable to a fine not exceeding \$200 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Woke Up Too Soon. A Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with entering 48, Wing Lok Street, with intent to commit a felony. Inspector Kent stated that the man gained an entrance on to the verandah by means of climbing up a scaffolding. But when he got on the verandah, he found that one of the occupants was sleeping there. This man seized the defendant and he was taken to the Police Station. Defendant stated that the people in the house woke up too soon. He was sent to prison for six weeks' hard labour.

Alleged Bribery. A man was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with offering a bribe of \$20 to a lakong who had arrested him for unlawful possession. Mr. D'Almeida appeared for the defence and said he had a perfectly good case. His client was arrested by the lakong, who said that if he was given \$50 he would let defendant go. All the time the constable had in his hand the money which was the subject of the charge for unlawful possession. When he asked for \$50, defendant said he could not give it to him because the money was not his. As the two were leaving the Police Station, the constable took \$20 from the bundle of other notes and put the rest into defendant's pocket. The lakong, with the notes in his hand, told the Inspector on duty in the charge room that defendant had tried to bribe him. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed in the sum of \$500.

### HONGKONG TRADE.

#### Features of the Past Fortnight.

The fortnightly Price Current and Market Report, published by the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, under date of June 29, states:—

Cotton piece goods and fancy cotton goods.—Since our last report only small sales are reported from first hands but at much enhanced rates. Clearances of greys and whites are extraordinarily good for other than the usual channels. Our last cotton quotation was 19 3/4d on the 10th inst., since when the Liverpool Cotton Exchange has been closed.

Cotton Yarn.—The excitement in evidence at the close of last mail continued for a few days, but has now to some extent subsided. Values have further improved to the extent of \$3/4 on lower and \$6 on higher counts. Quotations are:—No. 10s at \$148/175. No. 12s at \$155/174. No. 16s at \$175/193. No. 20s at \$200/230. Arrivals 3,350 bales. Sales 5,090 bales. Shipments nil. Unsold stock 4,000 bales. Bargains 19,000 bales.

Raw Cotton.—A sale of 25 bales medium quality. Bengal cotton was effected at the good price of \$50 per picul.

Woolens.—Still a demand for various qualities and a small business finds its way into the books.

Silk.—Messrs. Herbert Dent and Company's report, dated June 16, states:—Stock—1,000 bales. Market.—Silk.—During the early part of the fortnight under review exchange remained fairly steady, the last few days however, it has steadily risen and is now about 10 points or a rise of close about 3 per cent. over the closing rates of our last circular. There has been a quiet and steady demand for Lyons, principally in the size of 13/15 drs. Settlements for America only amount to some 250 bales. Dealers have raised their rates somewhat. There has been a good deal of rain the last 3 or 4 weeks and it is expected that the output of the 3rd crop will be reduced to about 5,000 bales. Waste—Is higher and in some demand, rates are quoted about 5% up.

Flour Market Report.—Stock:—About 230,000 sacks. Quotations:—American Patent, \$4 65 per sack; American Cut off, \$3 70 per sack; Japanese 2nd Patent, \$3 20 per sack; Japanese 3rd Patent, \$3 15 per sack; Japanese Cut off, \$3 40 per sack; Japanese Straight, \$3 20 per sack; Shanghai Straight, \$3 20 per sack.

Metals.—Business has been very quiet. Prices practically unchanged.

Sugar.—Market lifeless in spite of smart reductions in prices of Javans.

### OFFICIAL NIGHTS.

The following table shows the standard time at which official night ends and begins during the month of July 1917:—

| Date.     | Ends.     | Begins.   |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| June 1st. | 5 31 a.m. | 7 21 p.m. |
| " 2nd.    | 5 31 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 3rd.    | 5 32 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 4th.    | 5 32 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 5th.    | 5 33 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 6th.    | 5 33 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 7th.    | 5 34 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 8th.    | 5 34 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 9th.    | 5 35 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 10th.   | 5 35 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 11th.   | 5 35 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 12th.   | 5 36 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 13th.   | 5 36 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 14th.   | 5 36 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 15th.   | 5 37 "    | 7 21 "    |
| " 16th.   | 5 37 "    | 7 20 "    |
| " 17th.   | 5 38 "    | 7 20 "    |
| " 18th.   | 5 38 "    | 7 20 "    |
| " 19th.   | 5 38 "    | 7 20 "    |
| " 20th.   | 5 39 "    | 7 19 "    |
| " 21st.   | 5 39 "    | 7 19 "    |
| " 22nd.   | 5 40 "    | 7 18 "    |
| " 23rd.   | 5 40 "    | 7 18 "    |
| " 24th.   | 5 40 "    | 7 18 "    |
| " 25th.   | 5 41 "    | 7 17 "    |
| " 26th.   | 5 41 "    | 7 17 "    |
| " 27th.   | 5 42 "    | 7 16 "    |
| " 28th.   | 5 42 "    | 7 15 "    |
| " 29th.   | 5 43 "    | 7 15 "    |
| " 30th.   | 5 43 "    | 7 15 "    |
| " 31st.   | 5 44 "    | 7 14 "    |

### 1892.

#### HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending July 7, 1892.)

The Dollar. June 30.—The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/10 1/2.

An Old Tale. July 1.—We have to direct the attention of some clerk, or some nobleman, or some thing in the Postal Department to the fact that a letter brought by the Heungshan from Macao this afternoon reached the Telegraph's office at 6 10 p.m.

Business Amalgamation. July 1.—From our advertisement columns it will be seen that the amalgamation of Messrs. Dakins Brothers and Oriskany and Co., foreshadowed in these columns last February, is now officially proclaimed. The premises are now being altered and improved, and the lemon squash is better than ever.

A Gallant Rescue. July 1.—We are pleased to learn that Capt. McInnes has again been distinguishing himself by a gallant rescue. Yesterday afternoon he was navigating the Hongkong Hotel launch in its perilous course from the French mail steamship *Natal*, amid the most violent of the recent squalls, when a sampan was suddenly turned bottom upwards, and its six occupants with difficulty gained uncomfortable positions on the keel. The valiant captain at once went to the rescue, and, with the aid of the boat's crew, he succeeded in hauling out the half-drowned rats by the after portions of their unmentionables, and towing their craft to Pedder's Wharf. This makes about the tenth medal he has earned.

A Nuisance Gone. July 2.—Thank Heaven! We have been for a long time back-pedaled by a perpetual nuisance of the worst kind, who would persist in bumping round the offices and get blind drunk, blinding us and making the paper late every night, and writing columns and columns of stuff that even he was sorry for when he got sober. Now at last we are rid of him, and have a chance to get our work done. We sent him down to see the "A-fu" last night, and he has not been heard of since.

Bad Business Methods. July 2.—From our advertisement columns it will be seen that an effort is being made to float a limited liability company in Hongkong, to be called the "Hongkong Printing Press Company, Limited." Apparently the promoters do not wish their venture to succeed, for they seem to have taken absolutely no step to make known what they are going. The first thing they have advertised (as per to-day's issue) is a request to subscribers to send in application to bankers, with money. The advertisement does not state who are the bankers, nor what is the amount of the capital, nor number of shares, nor the object of the company, nor the names of the directors—in fact, nothing is stated at all, except that the public is requested to send money, to somebody or anybody, before the 15th inst.

The Glorious Fourth. July 4.—To-day, the 4th of July, the Glorious Fourth, the day when ships in harbour were hoisted in dress. The free drinks at the hotels were no longer in vogue. Nor was there any singing from the Victor Emanuel, as there is on the national festival of every other country, birthdays of Grand Dukes, and so on. If the Fourth is not honoured, the others should also be kept quietly. The "Keechong" hong, of old, kept open house.

Hongkong Rifle Association. July 5.—Two competitions for the Long Range Gun on Saturday last at 7.0 and 8.0 yards called twelve members to the range. The Cup and Handicap Aggregate Spoon were won by Mr. Howell for the first time after a close finish. The Net Aggregate Spoon went to Mr. Watson, whose 43 at 800 yards was the best performance of the match.

### TO-DAY'S HIGHLIGHTS.

Do not deceive, says the *Daily Observer*, the jolly sea-faring crew of the *Albatross*, a vessel of 56 years ago, on a recent-looking American man-of-war. They were angry with us over the Trent and Alabama affair. They anchored off Osborne, where the Court was in residence, and refused to show their flag. They caused a doubling of the Coast guard, and the appearance of two British frigates before they raised anchor and went off with a surly honest growl.

When the waves of battle receded from unpronounceable places, beginning with *Ex*, we chartered the hope that the struggle with words which threatened to break our jaws, was also over. But the news from Salonica suggests that that hope was premature. Prosenik and even Baraki-Dramas are scarcely more difficult for us to mention than they were for our troops to occupy, but with Kijuri and Siba di Legen-Hadzi Berimah well in the war picture, and with *Pelake* Obozi, Bely Mahale and Choshli threatening to come in, Macedonia sets problems which are likely to switch the talk on to the crops.

That history repeats itself we know, but seldom can it have done so with closer attention to detail than in the Food Orders. In the year 1879, the scarcity of corn was so alarming that the King found it necessary to issue a Proclamation in which he said:—"We particularly charge all masters of families to reduce the consumption of bread in their respective families by at least one third of the quantity consumed in ordinary times; and in no case to suffer the same to exceed one quarter loaf for each person in each week; to abstain from the use of flour and pastry; and, moreover, carefully to restrict the use thereof in all other articles than bread." Houses were likewise to be put upon short commons as regards corn; and the artisans at Portenburgh Dockyard agreed not to buy butter, milk or potatoes, until they fell to lower prices.

During his tour in the North the King avoided as far as possible any private hospitality or public dinners. More than one night both he and the Queen have spent in the sleeping saloon attached to the Royal train which has been shunted into the little riverside station at Liverpool—a quiet terminus only used by two or three trains a week on the arrival or departure of Atlantic liners. A crown, however, for the King joyfully remarked after the first night that the creaking of the famous floating landing stage, adjoining the station, had considerably disturbed his slumbers.

The whole-hearted manner in which America is arming for gigantic war recalls a jest by Mr. Choate, and an astounding fact from history. The great humorist painted a moving picture of the sufferings of the Pilgrim Fathers, then solemnly awarded the palm for heroic courage to the women of the Mayflower. They had to endure the Pilgrim Fathers! It needed a rigid stoicism. Picture the Pilgrims with their first Government-issued blankets, and the pioneers ranging out into the wilds.

The pioneers encountered Red Indians, who firmly, if not kindly, said them up, so to say. A cry to the Government for defence. Government, exclusively pacifist, could not dream of martial measures. More tomb-raiding and scalping, then, to let an armed deputation to Government from the backwoods. "Effect our revenge and yours, as we will about you!" Government, declining to furnish arms, steadily passed stamping vote for corn "and other grain." Now, gunpowder is composed of grains, and it was with these grains, secured by this Quaker society, that white Americans first fired forth to battle.







## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES  
LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

30,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry—Gymnasium—Verandah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

"Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Points, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong.

J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.  
Agents,  
Hongkong June 15, 1917.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA &amp; STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.  
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.  
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents,or to REISS & Co. Canton  
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-  
EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. 1083.

225 VICTORIA ROAD.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

| Destination.                                                                             | Steamers.                                                  | Sailing Date                                          |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira...       | Shinab Maru<br>Capt. Higo<br>Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Terada | T. 12,500<br>T. 12,500                                |
| VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Koolung, S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama. | Shinab Maru<br>Capt. Higo<br>Yokohama Maru<br>Capt. Terada | MON., 16th July, at noon.<br>WED., 1st Aug., at noon. |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama                                                              | Atsuta Maru<br>Capt. Itsuno                                | T. 16,000<br>SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.            |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama                                                              | Hitachi Maru<br>Capt. Tominga                              | T. 13,500<br>WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.              |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama                                                              | Syo Maru<br>Capt. Takano                                   | T. 12,500<br>TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.             |
| SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama                                                              | Ceylon Maru<br>Capt. Tsuda                                 | T. 10,000<br>SATURDAY, 14th July.                     |
| NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama                                                              | Aki Maru<br>Capt. Yoshikawa                                | T. 12,500<br>FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.              |
| KOBE                                                                                     | Moyori Maru<br>Capt. Toki                                  | T. 8,000<br>MONDAY, 2nd July.                         |
| KOBE                                                                                     | Jinsen Maru<br>Capt. Nagaya                                | T. 8,000<br>TUESDAY, 10th July.                       |

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.  
\$ Wireless Telegraphy.  
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.  
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
B. MORI, Manager.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

| Steamer.     | Displacement      | Leave Hongkong |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Persia Maru  | 9,000 - 14 knots  | 3rd July.      |
| Korea Maru   | 18,000 - 18 knots | 17th July.     |
| Siberia Maru | 18,000 - 18 knots | 27th July.     |
| Tenyo Maru   | 22,000 - 21 knots | 10th Aug.      |
| Nippon Maru  | 11,000 - 15 knots | 25th Aug.      |
| Shinyo Maru  | 22,000 - 21 knots | 7th Sept.      |

1st class to London G348. (£71.10.0), return G349. (£122).  
to San Francisco G350. return G351. (£437.50).  
Cargo only. \*Proceeding to South American Ports.

\*For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.

Special Rates given to NAVAL &amp; MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MIS SIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal

Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, LOLO, LOS ANGELES.

Steamer Tons &amp; Speed Leave Hongkong

Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.

For full particulars as to Passage &amp; Freight, apply to

T. DAIGO, Agent.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between

MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

S.S. Bintang 19th July.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

SEPTEMBER 5, 1917.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER

SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



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COMPANY.

-for-

Owners of The "SHIRE"  
Line of Steamers.

FOR SALES TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

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Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For                                | Steamers. | To Sail               |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|
| AMOY, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN | Huichow   | 30th June at 4 p.m.   |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE                 | Linan     | 1st July at 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI                           | Chenan    | 3rd July at 4 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                           | Sinkiang  | 5th July at 4 p.m.    |
| SHANGHAI                           | Anhui     | 8th July at d'light.  |
| SHANGHAI                           | Yingchow  | 15th July at d'light. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidsips; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Telephone No. 36.  
Hongkong June 30, 1917.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

| Steamer  | From | Expected on or about | Will leave on or about | For                  |
|----------|------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Tjikini  |      | 2nd July             | 8th July               | SHANGHAI             |
| Tjibodas |      | in port              | 9th July               | AMOY via KOBE & MOJI |

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, York Building.

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## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 3rd July, at noon.

Hailong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co., General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM

NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For Steamship On

SANDAKAN ... Mausang Sat., 30th June at noon.

MANILA ... Yuensang Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI via Swatow Esang Sun., 1st July at d'light.

SHANGHAI ... Woosang Sat., 7th July at d'light.

MANILA ... Loongsang Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

HANGHAI LINE—Sailings (approximate) every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up to 400 tons displacement.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from Manila to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description attested thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—

the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 2088.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Warning to British Shippers.

According to the Journal of Commerce, in addition to the Defence of the Realm Regulations published in the Gazette, provides that after June 1, it shall not be legal for the owner of a British ship to employ in any neutral State as manager, broker, or agent any person who is of enemy nationality, or who is of enemy nationality, or who is a corporation or company, is under enemy control. For the purpose of the regulation a corporation or company is to be deemed under enemy control if (a) the majority of the directors or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called are persons of enemy nationality; (b) the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality; or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are of enemy nationality; (c) the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are of enemy nationality; or (d) the executive is a company or corporation under enemy control, or the majority of the executive are appointed by a corporation or company under enemy control.

More Ocean-Going Auxiliaries.

Judging from reports received, says the Journal of Commerce in a recent issue, there appears to be quite a boom in the United States in the building of ocean-going auxiliaries. About eighteen months ago contracts for the first of a number of standard auxiliaries were placed in American yards. Some of these vessels have now been completed out into service, and orders for new craft of the type continue to pour in at an increasing rate. These auxiliaries are, generally speaking, vessels of 200 to 250 feet in length, of wood construction throughout, and are twin or triple-screw ships, fitted in most cases with propelling machinery of the hot bulb residual oil type. Recently two more boats of this class were placed at Bainbridge, U. S. A., for a San Francisco shipowner. They are 217 feet in length by 43 feet beam, and will each be fitted with two 160 h.p. Bolinders direct reversible hot bulb sets, driving twin-screws. Recently there was completed a rather interesting auxiliary-powered schooner by the Grays Harbour Shipbuilding Co., of the United States. It is said that she is the largest five-masted sailer yet built on the Pacific Coast, and has a length of close on 300 feet. She will be employed in the lumber carrying trade. In her case, however, Diesel engines have been installed, the motors taking the form of two four-cylinder 350 h.p. two cycle Sumner high compression sets. It may be mentioned that six other auxiliaries of much smaller size are at the moment under construction at the Maximal Yard of the Marienberg M. S. Co., Denmark. They will be boats carrying about 250 tons deadweight, and will be single screw craft. Bolinders and Alpha engines are to be installed. Shipowners should note that there are now some of the leading British manufacturers of portable installations in position to supply low-powered sets for 50 h.p. lifeboats and tenders, having, to some extent, got through the Government contracts they had on hand. The same also, it may be said, applies to auxiliary power for fishing craft; in fact during the past twelve months many big North Sea luggers have been fitted with per. motors, as also the smaller fry which carry out the on-shore fishing on the west coast of Scotland. Messrs. Barmister and Wain, shipbuilders and engineers, of Copenhagen, who build the well-known four-cycle Barmister and Wain Diesel engine, we hear have received a contract for a 7,000 ton full-powered motor ship to trade between South America and Scandinavia. The Copenhagen firm, it is interesting to note, have on hand at the moment contracts for full-powered Diesel-engined vessels sufficient to keep their works going full-time for the next two years.

Forms good solid metal in the

Cable or Table of the

Wain &amp; Lippert of the West

ALEXANDRA CAVE.







## REPRISALS.

## What "John Bull" Thinks.

The editor of *John Bull* writes—

What is all this non-sensational talk about the wickedness of reprisals? We are supposed to be fighting for the liberty of free nations, for the freedom of the world against the murderous tyranny of the Hun—for Christianity and civilisation. And we are to act upon the so-called Christian ethics which are paraded by men who would lose the war rather than abate a jot of their copy-book maxims! Let them carry their mendacious theories to their logical end, and we should have stood by to see Belgium raped, France overrun, and, in due time, our own precious women and children made the victims of the bestiality of the Boches. That miserable worm the Conscientious Objector can quote Scripture for his own loathsome purposes, and will dare to suggest that to take up arms against the enemy is a crime against Christ. I do not hesitate to say that those leaders of the Church who to-day are crying out, from the safe security of their English bishoprics, against strong and drastic measures towards an infamous foe are traitors to the Master whom they think they serve and to the country they profess to love. In the name of common humanity, for the sake of the helpless—for the honour of the wounded done to death on the high seas by the ruthless barbarities of the Hun—let us make an end of this sickly sentiment, this nauseating nonsense, and use every weapon which invention can devise and ingenuity suggest, to crush and conquer the enemy.

## Britain's Record.

Let me examine this matter more closely. There is danger in allowing the sentimentalists to have all the say. He needs to be answered in no uncertain tones; it is important that judgment in his favour should not go by default. We are a humane people. We have done more than any other race on the face of the earth to conduct war on civilised lines—war which is in essence, if you like, uncivilised—and we entered upon this conflict ready to play the game, anxious to abide by the rules. But the enemy decreed otherwise. Not only did he tear up treaties and regard honourable obligations as naught—he entered upon a campaign of "frightfulness," when he violated Belgium, which has grown with the growth of the months, and to-day is a menace to the civilised world. If you were suddenly confronted by a mad dog, with foaming mouth and eyes blood-shot with desire to kill, what would you do? Would you quote copy-book phrases about kindness to animals and put out your hand to coax the brute to your side? No, you would pick up the first bludgeon or weapon available, and with frenzied blows beat the life out of the bound. Well, to-day the Hun is the bound; he is the mad-dog of Europe. In his madness, born of despair, he is denying all the laws of humanity, and in the name of the Deity which his crimes deny, is running amok in the world. Hague Conventions, framed with laborious care and superintended as it was thought by the honour and chivalry of the world, he has laughed to scorn; international understandings, without which the world would be in anarchy and far ever bled in blood, have been blasphemously set at naught. There is nothing the Hun will not, and little he would not, do now that he sees the end of all his hopes, the massacre of all his dreams—nothing he will not do unless those who are suffering from his infamies take strong, drastic, persistent measures to bring home to him now the immediate penalty of his crimes.

## Vague Threats are Vain.

You know the sort of talk the politicians have indulged in every day since war began. Of what avail is it to invoke the civilised world against the Hun, vaguely threaten to bring the criminals to book, be they high or low—whatever their station?—afterwards? Mark my words—unless the Allies make a solemn compact now, and make it with all the vigour and pre-

cieness of a great international State document, to put on trial the Kaiser and all his criminal gang, and to execute justice to the limit of the gallows upon the High Priest of Murder, this war will end, peace will be declared, and the skin of the Hohenzollerns will be as whole as that of our own Royal family. Therefore I say we must act in the present, not meander and mumble about the future. And the only way to stop the infamies of the submarine is to carry out ruthless reprisals on the people who applaud its inhuman operations and bring home—yes, even to the women who sang songs of praise at the cruel murders of the Lusitania—the just and immediate vengeance of outraged humanity. Last and rapine grow on what they feed on. The German Navy—that "brave and gallant foe," according to official description—began with the sinking of peaceful passenger ships and the drowning of young children. It might have been thought that of the laws of war one at least would never be challenged or violated by an enemy that builds churches to the God of Mercy and erects altars to the Son of Mary. Yet we have been witness to the infamous spectacle of hospital ships torpedoed in mid-sea and the drowning of men too maimed and helpless to take the uneven chances of the waters. By Judea lies and bloodless invention, the Hun has sought to justify or excuse his crimes. No plea can avail. The sick and the wounded—the care and solicitude of all honourable foes since civilised man first went to war—have been done to death with deliberate intention and of foul purpose. The enemy must be taught the only lesson that his muddy soul can understand—that is does not pay to sink hospital ships.

## Meaning of Reprisals.

When the Germans began their awful work they were warned by the British Government that we should be forced to reprisals. What are reprisals? Some of our so-called mentors in Christian ethics will have us believe that the word is the same as "crimes." Nothing of the kind. Reprisals are a legitimate means of warfare, indulged in to force upon the enemy a return to that legitimate warfare he has violated. Just to see what even the Hague Conference thought on the subject, let me recall that when an article forbidding collective punishment for inhuman warfare was discussed, it was expressly stated that the proposal was "without prejudice to the question of reprisals." This is what the Manual of Military Law says on the subject:—

"Reprisals between belligerents are retaliation for illegitimate acts of warfare, for the purpose of making the enemy comply in future with the recognised laws of war. They are not a means of punishment, or of arbitrary vengeance, but of coercion. Reprisals are an extreme measure, because in most cases they inflict suffering upon innocent individuals. In this, however, their coercive force exists, and they are indispensable as a last resource."

Will the Archbishop of Canterbury, who suggests that by adopting reprisals for the sinking of hospital ships we are tainting our honour and making unclean our hands, tell us whether the bombing of Kreibitz was not "indispensable as a last resource"? We are at war—not at chess or dominoes. The enemy is out to kill our splendid fellows by any foul means. We can hope to prevent his worst infamies only by inflicting repressive punishment. France, that great and chivalrous nation, has indulged in reprisals by air raids since the early months of the war. If Germany does not play fair, she must be taught that foulness does not pay, even if the lesson involves the injury and killing of innocent non-combatant civilians. Our women, our children, our wounded Tommies and maimed sailors are more to us than the whole German nation put together.

## Church and People.

Well, we have bombed Kreibitz, and I trust we shall pound our ears upon every town and city in the Empire of Infamy which is within reach of our airmen. Remember Rheims, Louvain, Dinant; God speed our

## THE COLONY'S FINANCES.

## The Position at the End of March.

The Treasury issues the following financial statement for the month of March, 1917—

| Revenue and Expenditure.                                      |                |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| Balance of Assets and Liabilities on 28th February, 1917, ... | \$1,541,734.53 |
| Revenue from 1st to 31st March, 1917, ...                     | 1,051,458.90   |
| Expenditure from 1st to 31st March, 1917, ...                 | 757,386.11     |
| Balance, ...                                                  | \$1,835,827.32 |

| The assets and liabilities on March 31, 1917, were as follows:— |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| LIABILITIES.                                                    |                |
| Deposits not Available, ...                                     | \$ 811,899.33  |
| Crown Agents' Drafts, ...                                       | 128,769.03     |
| Postal Agencies, ...                                            | 11,692.97      |
| Total Liabilities, ...                                          | 952,361.33     |
| Balance, ...                                                    | 1,835,827.32   |
| Total, ...                                                      | \$2,788,188.65 |

| ASSETS.                            |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Subsidiary Coins, ...              | \$582,178.25   |
| Advances, ...                      | 334,433.24     |
| Imprest, ...                       | 35,998.85      |
| House Service Account, ...         | 6,646.54       |
| Crown Agents' Deposit Account, ... | 212,628.86     |
| Unallocated Stores, (P.W.D.), ...  | 272,791.01     |
| Unallocated Stores, (Railway), ... | 125,549.25     |
| Coal Account, ...                  | 97,798.15      |
| Investment Account, ...            | 202,612.96     |
| Balance, Bank, ...                 | 594,268.92     |
| Crown Agents' Current Account, ... | 21,057.27      |
| Exchange, ...                      | 2,137.35       |
| Total, ...                         | \$2,788,188.65 |

## Mexican Opium Imports.

It is notified that the importation into Mexico of prepared opium or opium dross is limited to a quantity not exceeding five kilograms at a time, provided that permission has previously been obtained from the Municipal Board of Health.

airmen over the towers of Cologne—well within striking distance! When the Asturias and the Gloucester Castle were torpedoed, and the reprisal threat was made, the Episcopal Bench was mum. Not a law slave flattered in protest—no gaitered leg stamped in approval. But when—thank God!—the Government proves as good as its word, then there goes up a howl—not of indignation against the murderers of our wounded men and brave nurses, but against the violation of ethics, the refusal to turn the other cheek.

It is not my desire to say a word against the Church, but, unfortunately, in this as in so many other matters of national concern, it is out of sympathy with the soul and thought of the people. It is not even to be argued that reprisals have proved ineffectual. Take an instance in point. On no fewer than three occasions the Germans threatened, and in one case executed, acts of exceptional cruelty against prisoners in their hands. A threat of reprisals led to the abandonment of those wretched souls. And what about the use of asphyxiating gas and liquid fire? The enemy won early and great advantages by these merciless and heartless methods. Let any one who has seen men who have come through that ordeal of Hell and to-day are just gasping out a living death, ask himself whether we were not justified in using all the skill our chemists could command to answer these foul and felon methods. "Let us," says his Grace, "leave to the enemy an insatiable monopoly of their infamous disregard of what was honourable and decent in warfare." Well, are corroding gases which eat into the lungs, are burning fluids that sear and blind, honourable and decent warfare according to the tenets of the Archbishop of Canterbury? Yet if we had listened to the voice of sickly sentiment we should to-day have been a beaten nation.

## NEUTRALS AND THE WAR.

## Scandinavia on the Brink.

The callous disregard for the rights of neutrals shown by the enemy in his dealings with Norway has produced a grave state of tension not only in Norway, but also in Sweden, where the democracy, led by Hjalmer Branting, the powerful Socialist politician, is loudly calling for a "more pro-Swedish and less pro-German" attitude on the part of the Government. In Christiania the *Storting* has held three secret sessions, and the Norwegian press, while anxious to preserve peace, if it can honourably be done, are watching events with some trepidation. The Christiania *Morgenbladet*, discussing the secret sessions, urges caution, and says:—

"The Norwegian people know that what has been discussed may mean peace or war for Norway. The nation has the right to demand that responsible men have a clear understanding of what the result of a single decision may be, and what influence it may have on our relation to Sweden and Denmark. The timing of merchantmen has been discussed, but the real question is, Do the Norwegian people want war? The feeling in the country is very serious, but a little country should not be washed into war by a wave of sentiment."

Another of the journals of the capital, the *Social Demokraten*, a strongly anti-German organ, writes:—

"Serenity and firmness are necessary in order to accomplish a policy of absolute neutrality at a time when the sentiment of the people is excited, owing to the sufferings to which we are exposed. But such a policy is demanded by the majority of the population."

Norway's premier news-organ, however, the *Christiania Tidens Tegn*, thinks war inevitable. It says:—

"We do not know any one in this country who does not want peace maintained, but the majority of Norwegians do not understand how it is possible. Compare Germany's submarine war, which is causing the loss of lives and great suffering, with the manner of proceeding of the other belligerents. The reports that a united Scandinavia is able to prevent war have no real foundation. They only delude, and the present is too serious a time to withhold the truth from the people. All responsible men must keenly ponder, so as to prevent us from being slowly driven into a paralysing famine. No man in Norway, and no party, will forfeit any of his rights, and should that attitude lead to further injustice against the small ill-treated country, we are not responsible before God and before the world."

An Amsterdam dispatch to the *London Daily Chronicle* tells us that things in Sweden are just as serious. The extreme shortage of food, caused by too lavish exports to Germany, combined with the strong pro-German sympathy of the court and the aristocracy, have brought about a state of popular discontent that even threatens the existence of the "dynasty." We read:—

"The danger of a revolution against the present Government and royal family of Sweden is so great that two war-ships have been placed in the anchorage opposite the royal palace to be available if the King and Queen are compelled to flee."

The situation in Sweden is very serious. Every day the attitude of the Government and its sympathy with Germany are resented more vigorously by the people. Sweden is also influenced by Norway, which is moving fast toward war against Germany. Sixty-six Norwegian ships were sunk in March and seventy in April. Speakers in the *Storting* have declared that at this rate Norway will have no ships left in eighteen months hence.

Till March 6, Knut Hammarck had guided Sweden's destinies throughout the war, but owing to popular pressure, he then resigned, to be succeeded by Dr. Schwartz, who is described

## THE S. S. CONGRESS.

## China Mail S. S. Company's New Boat.

With reference to previous information published in regard to the new steamer Congress, purchased by the China Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. from the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., it is now announced that contracts covering the purchase and reconstruction of the vessel were consummated in the latter part of May with the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock Company, and according to present advice the ship should be ready for service on the Pacific sometime during November, and may be expected to leave Hongkong about the end of December, probably about the 20th.

The vessel will be built in 1913, is 442 ft. long, 55 ft. beam, double bottom throughout, 7,985 tons gross, 4,912 tons net, displacement 13,600 tons, has twin screws, burns oil fuel, and has a speed of about 18 knots.

As reconstructed, she will have a passenger capacity for approximately 120 cabin passengers, 100 second and 500 steerage, and will be first class, modern and up-to-date in every respect, and when full-up with steerage passengers will carry approximately 4,200 tons cargo.

It is proposed after reconstruction, when the vessel takes the water at Seattle, to rename her the *Nanking* in honour of the ancient capital of China.

by the Copenhagen *Politiken* as "a pallid echo" of the powerful ex-Premier. The Stockholm correspondent of the *London Byggnad* thinks that the change in the premiership is more apparent than real, and that Hammarckjöld is still as powerful as ever. He writes of the struggle between the two Swedish leaders, neither of them in office, and says:—

"Branting is Sweden's most powerful citizen with, perhaps, one exception, and that is Hammarckjöld. The struggle between Branting and Hammarckjöld is terribly fierce."

"The feud is between pro-German Conservatives, who support Hammarckjöld, and pro-Entente Socialists (with doubly pro-Entente Liberals under their wing), who want good relations with England and as means thereunto to want to throw Hammarckjöld. This difference of views has come to a head in an armaments issue not visibly connected with pro- or anti-Germanism; but at bottom all Swedish armaments issues are between pro-Germanism and anti-Germanism. The pro-armaments party is pro-German, Conservative, and Hammarckjöldian; and the anti-armaments party is pro-Allies, Socialist-Liberal, and Brantingian."

"Daily the struggle takes a more pro-German versus pro-Entente character. Hammarckjöld's Conservatives swear that the Opposition's motive is 'Economic Activism' (Activism being a desire for fighting on either side). The Socialist-Liberal Opposition retorts that the real Activists are Mr. Hammarckjöld's Conservatives, who want to force Sweden to fight for Germany."

Denmark is also restive; the Copenhagen *Politiken* thus comments on the U-boat war:—

"Scarcely a day passes without the painful news of torpedoed Danish ships with cargoes of absolutely necessary supplies and of Danish seamen's sufferings and death in the open sea. This treatment by Germany is against all international law. These actions are not only unlawful and indefensible, but also purposeless, only causing detriment, loss, and grief to the neutral without any advantage to the belligerent concerned. Germany will possibly succeed in cutting off Denmark from all supplies and produce of all employment and want. One would think that Germany would be able to understand that such a policy is not only aimless, but will also be harmful to her own interests in the end."

## THE WAR'S MISSING MEN

## Who Finds Them?

The Good Angel for Europe is not too good a title for the young King of Spain, who makes use of his liberties as a neutral to allay the apprehensions of the families of missing soldiers. One of the latest appeals for his ministrations came from America in a cable dispatch which read: "Our son enlisted as an aviator in British Royal Flying Squadron. He was last seen flying over English Channel on December 4th last. Since then nothing is known of him, and he is officially reported as missing. An agonised mother and father appeal to your Majesty to obtain information and relieve their terrible suspense." Immediately upon receiving this message, so says a cable dispatch to the *New York Times*, the King's personal secretary, Sanor Don Emilio Maria de Terros, set in motion the machinery of investigation through the Spanish Embassy in Berlin. This case, it is asserted, is typical of those being investigated under the personal direction of the King of Spain, a work that constitutes "one of the most stupendous humanitarian efforts created by the war." The vastness of the work may be judged by some of the results already achieved, as we may here see:—

"More than 200,000 cases have been traced, of which 150,000 are disposed of and 50,000 are still under investigation. A great number of soldiers reported 'missing' have been located alive and in prison-camps, and thus the agony of suspense has been removed from thousands of homes. In a much larger number of cases, unfortunately, the inquiry has established the death of the missing soldier, while in a still greater number of cases no trace of the missing has been found."

"Besides this, 30,000 civilians in the invaded sections of Belgium and France have been located for their families; 5,000 seriously wounded have been brought back through the King's intercession; forty-four pardons have been granted, of which nearly twenty were death sentences, mostly of women accused of being spies. It is probable Edith Cavell, the famous English nurse executed at Brussels, would have been saved had there been time to carry out the King's efforts."

"This work probably deals with more individual tragedies than any branch of activity created by the war. Pouring in here to the palace by cable, telegraph, and letter, are the pleas of mothers for lost sons, wives for lost husbands, and children for lost fathers and brothers. Each tells a story of terrible suspense. Most of the appeals are from poor people, who write with touching simplicity, and with doubt as to how they should address a king. But the simplicity of the appeals has only stimulated the earnestness of the King's efforts."

The appeals of mothers and children are arranged alphabetically in huge cases, and constitute the most touching feature of the work. Glancing among these appeals, says the correspondent, one could see the agony each one had for some stricken home:

"One French mother wrote the King:—

"I suffer night and day in not knowing what has become of my dear boy, and I would prefer, I believe, the certainty of his death, and of having a tomb where I could go to pray, rather than to live in this endless and cruel uncertainty, which consumes me as by a slow fire. It is horrible, Monsieur the King, for the two brothers of this poor boy have already died on the field of honor, and if our last son, Charles, is dead, we have no more sons. A weeping mother puts her supreme hope in your Majesty."

"A wife made this simple appeal: 'Seigneur, I appeal to your kindness for my husband, missing the 27th September before Soissons, ...'

"The appeals do not always follow the niceties of diplomatic communications. Some of them are on rough paper bought at the country store, and are in trembling handwriting of old persons. But the King does not see these defects, and his greatest satisfaction is in reading a personal

## CHINA COAST SEAMEN.

## Award of Royal Humane Society's Medals.

Mr. J. Mathias, chief officer of the O.N. s.s. *Shengking*, and Mr. J. A. Craig, formerly second engineer of the same vessel, but now on the *Sa-shuen*, have been the recipients from the Royal Humane Society of a bronze medal and vellum certificate in recognition of their bravery in descending into the deep tank of the *Shengking* to the rescue of some Chinese coolies who had been overcome by gas on the morning of October 3, 1916.

The medals were sent out to H.B.M.'s Consul General here and, on account of the war and at the request of the recipients, handed over without an official ceremony. Their many friends will, however, congratulate them on this recognition of a brave act, particularly in the case of Mr. Craig who descended into the deep tank after the chief officer had himself been overcome and rescued both him and the cargo coolies, who would all have perished but for his prompt action.

The vessel, it will be remembered, was lying at the French Bund at the time, having arrived from Chefoo and Tientsin and was discharging her inward cargo. The port deep tank was loaded with chestnuts and was being discharged when, at 8 a.m., the stowage complained to the chief officer that the coolies working in it found it too "hot," probably meaning that the air was becoming unbreathable. The chief officer instructed the boatswain to rig airhoses into the tank and preparations were being made to do this when the stowage again came to the chief officer and informed him that two of the coolies were dying in the tank. The officer at once hurried to the spot, calling out as he passed to the second engineer that something had gone wrong in the deep tank.

The cargo had then been worked out to the ceiling on the after side, leaving that on the fore side untouched, and it was when the coolies had reached the timber boards that the gas appeared to take full effect. On reaching the tank the chief officer saw the two men lying unconscious on the ceiling and, without a moment's hesitation, descended to their rescue, but was himself overcome by the fumes and fell by the side of the unconscious men. On his arrival a moment after, Mr. Craig was told by the excited Chinese that men were dying below and, without hesitation, descended into the tank with a rope and, seizing the first form he came across, was hauled up into the 'tween-decks. After regaining his breath, he again descended and rescued the remaining Chinese. While recovering his breath he was attracted by the Chinese endeavouring to get hold of something in the tank with a boathook and learned that the chief officer was still below. The Chinese had succeeded in fastening the boathook into Mr. Mathias' clothes and hauled him half-way up to the 'tween-decks when his clothes tore and he fell again to the bottom sustaining bruises to his head and arm. On learning that the chief officer was still lying unconscious in the dark tank, Mr. Craig descended for the third time and brought him safely to the top, thus saving the lives of all three. Fortunately their experience was not attended with serious consequences, as might have been the case after inhaling, often for a time, such poisonous gases, both being shortly after fit for duty, and both officers are to be congratulated on the recognition by the Royal Humane Society of their bravery.—*Shipping and Engineering.*

telegram to some mother or child telling of the successful result of his search.

"There are some 150,000 dead and untraceable missing in these palace records—war's grim tally. To mark the solemnity of these 150,000 cases, the King has placed above the records a gold-framed scroll, a wreath of laurel leaves entwining a cross."



# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1917.

## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

### BRITISH THRUST IN THE WEST.

More Prisoners and Machine-guns Taken.

London, June 29.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We attacked and captured last evening a forward position on a front of two thousand yards to the south and west of Oppy.

We gained the whole of our objectives and captured a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

We continue to gain ground to the south of Souchez River on a wide front. We entered Avion, and took more prisoners and six machine-guns.

We repulsed a raid to the north of Cherisy.

We successfully raided to the south-east of Loos.

Lively Attacks on the French Front.

London, June 29.

A French communiqué states:—The enemy was most active at night time on the Aisne front, following up a violent bombardment by most lively attacks in the region of Cerny, south-east of Corbigny, and north-east of Rheims. All the attempts were shattered by our fire, or thrown back by counter-attacks. Our positions were maintained.

The struggle was particularly lively in the region of Cerny, where the enemy attacked several times, at two different points. Enemy fractions gained a footing in our first line north-east of Cerny, but an energetic counter-attack drove out the enemy, who left numerous dead. We took some prisoners.

There has been a most intense artillery duel on the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Avocourt wood and Hill 304.

After a violent bombardment, the Germans last evening powerfully attacked with special storming troops on a front of two kilometres to the west of Hill 304. Our fire disorganised the attack, which gained a footing at some points in our first line. Another enemy attempt to the east of Hill 304 in the morning was completely repulsed.

### THE DUMA DECLINES TO DISSOLVE.

London, June 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd states that at a private meeting, the Duma declined to comply with the soldiers' demands for its dissolution.

### JAPAN'S ADVICE TO CHINA.

Declaration of War On Germany Urged.

London, June 29.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Tokyo, the Foreign Minister, Baron Montano, speaking in the Diet, said he was most hopeful of Russia. He stated that after the rupture with Germany, China asked for concessions as a preliminary to war declarations against Germany, but Japan was unable to act without the full agreement of the Allies. He hoped that China would soon solve her internal difficulties and declare war against Germany, thus ending German intrigues, to which much of the unsettlement in China was due.

### POSITION OF GREECE.

Recall of Enemy Diplomats Imminent.

London, June 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that though war has not yet been declared, the Government considers that a state of war exists since the advent of its power on the 28th instant. The recall of the diplomatic representatives of the Central Powers and their Allies is imminent.

### THE ANGLO-DUTCH INCIDENT.

British Government Explains the Position.

London, June 28.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that the British Legation has issued a communication to the Dutch Press explaining the position in regard to the potatoes mentioned on June 25. It emphasises that the remedy for any deficiency of potatoes in Holland rests entirely with the Dutch parties interested, for the Anglo-Dutch Agreement merely provides that before any potatoes are exported to Germany, a fixed quantity shall be exported to Britain. The whole of the present trouble has arisen from the anxiety of interested parties in Holland to supply Germany, because this action brings the Agreement into force and creates a local shortage. The communication lays stress upon the fact that Britain is quite willing to take no potatoes, providing that none goes to Germany.

### GERMAN DIPLOMAT'S INTRIGUE.

Explosives Imported Into Norway.

London, June 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Christiania states that the Foreign Minister, in a statement made to the Storting, has confirmed the worst stories of the importation of explosives. He stated that shell and other explosives were found in the luggage of Baron Reuter, who was the German Imperial Courier. They had been imported by him into Norway in parcels and trunks which had been stamped by the seal of the German Foreign Office. Baron Reuter had returned to Germany, where the Norwegian Government presented that he would be prosecuted originally, because in such cases international law stipulates that a diplomat must be protected in his private property. The Norwegian Government is also expecting an explanation from Germany.

## NORTH V. SOUTH.

Mass Meeting of Natives in Canton.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, June 29.

A second mass meeting to citizens was held yesterday at the Ming Luen Tong to discuss the question of despatching an expedition to the North. About three thousand men attended. Three resolutions were agreed to:—

1. The establishment of a Department to carry out the necessary arrangements, with Mr. Fung Tsz-yau as chief thereof.

2. The election of representatives to request the Provincial Authority to despatch a force against the Northern Tsuchans.

3. To request the Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan, not to resign.

In compliance with Li Lish-kwan's request, Wu Hon-mau, a former Tsuchan, arrived in Canton yesterday and consulted with the leaders of the People's Party concerning the despatch of troops to the North.

Since the establishment of the War Expenses Bureau, the bidding for the fantan monopoly has continued to rise every day. There are three Companies in the running—the Yuen Yuen Company, the Yu Yuen Company, and the Yast On Company. Mr. Tin Sing-pen, the Director of the Bureau, hesitates to decide which Company shall be given the monopoly, and he has referred the matter to the Provincial Authority, which, it is reported, has instructed him that the Company which pays within five days a sum of \$2,000,000 shall secure the monopoly.

It is reported that Chu Hing-lan has decided to go to the Lo-fu Hill on July 3 to spend his summer holidays with his Secretary, and that he has requested Li Lish-kwan to take charge of the sending of Yunnan troops to the North.

A lengthy telegram has been received from the President requesting Chu Hing-lan to remain in office, stating that during the present situation everyone who desires to maintain peace should remain in office.

## WEATHER REPORT.

On the 30th at 12.10—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over N.E. China and decreased slightly over Indo-China and the Philippines. It is nearly stationary elsewhere.

A large depression is central over S.W. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.26 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.67 inches, against an average of 39.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

| District.                                        | Forecast.                                            |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Hongkong to Gap Road...                        | S.W. to E. winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain. |
| 2 Formosa Channel                                | The same as No. 1.                                   |
| 3 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Lamook | The same as No. 1.                                   |
| 4 South coast of China be- tween H.K. and Hainan | The same as No. 1.                                   |

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.  
Hongkong Observatory, June 30, 1917.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

| Previous       | Day       | On date   | On date   |
|----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
|                | at 9 a.m. | at 3 p.m. | at 9 p.m. |
| Barometer      | 29.89     | 29.71     | 29.76     |
| Temperature    | 89        | 81        | 76        |
| Humidity       | 69        | 82        | 88        |
| Wind Direction | W. S.W.   | W.        | S.        |
| Force          | 2         | 2         | 1         |
| Weather        | Cloudy    | Cloudy    | Cloudy    |
| State of sky   | 0.00      | 0.00      | 1.00      |

Significant changes in temperature and wind direction are noted.

H.K. Observatory, June 30, 1917.

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.



## SHARE REPORT.

## COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALE; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

| Today's Closing Price | STOCK                                                   | Number of Shares | Par Value | 1915 Highest | 1915 Lowest | 1916/17 Highest to Date | 1916/17 Lowest to Date | Last Dividend and Date |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
|                       | <b>Banks.</b>                                           |                  |           |              |             |                         |                        |                        |
| 6885                  | H.K. & Shanghai Banking Corp.                           | 120,000          | \$125     | all          | 845         | Sept.                   | 785                    | May 820 680            |
|                       | <b>Marine Insurance.</b>                                |                  |           |              |             |                         |                        |                        |
| 3343                  | Canton Ins. Office, Ltd.                                | 10,000           | \$250     | 59           | 427         | Sept.                   | 340                    | Jan. 426 342           |
| 1150                  | North China Ins. Co., Ltd.                              | 10,000           | £15       | £5           | 180         | April                   | 145                    | Jan. 180 150           |
| 8855                  | Union Ins. S'ty of C'ton, Ltd.                          | 15,438           | \$250     | 100          | 972         | Aug.                    | 760                    | Jan. 11005 8855        |
| 73 190                | Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.                                | 12,000           | \$100     | 60           | 280         | Dec.                    | 200                    | Jan. 300 180           |
|                       | <b>Fire Insurance.</b>                                  |                  |           |              |             |                         |                        |                        |
| 143                   | China Fire & Marine Co., Ltd.                           | 20,000           | \$100     | 20           | 163         | Aug.                    | 127                    | April 168 143          |
| 325                   | H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.                              | 8,000            | \$250     | 50           | 420         | Sept.                   | 385                    | Jan. 420 325           |
|                       | <b>Shipping.</b>                                        |                  |           |              |             |                         |                        |                        |
| 85                    | Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.                             | 20,000           | \$50      | all          | 104         | Dec.                    | 26 1/2                 | Mar. 137 80            |
| 174                   | H'kong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.                           | 80,000           | £15       | all          | 23 1/2      | May                     | 19                     | Dec. 24 17             |
| 101                   | Indo-China Combined Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.          | 60,000           | £3        | all          | 172         | Dec.                    | 62 1/2                 | Jan. 190 141           |
| 40                    | Shell T'port & T'ing Co., Ltd.                          | 3,797,610        | £1        | all          | 68          | Oct.                    | 54                     | Aug. 55 40             |
| 118                   | Star Ferry Company, Ltd.                                | 40,000           | \$10      | all          | 39 1/2      | Oct.                    | 23                     | July 41 28             |
| 229                   | China S. Refining Co., Ltd.                             | 20,000           | \$100     | all          | 134 1/2     | Sept.                   | 80                     | Jan. 146 41            |
| 199                   | Malabar S. Refining Co., Ltd.                           | 14,000           | P.30      | all          |             |                         |                        |                        |
| 246                   | Kailan Mining Adm'n.                                    | 1,000,000        | £1        | all          | 35 1/2      | April                   | 30 1/2                 | Dec. 36 1/2 26 1/2     |
| 245                   | Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.                   | 200,000          | £1        | all          | 4.40        | Mar.                    | 2.40                   | Jan. 3.35 1.70         |
| 256                   | Tronoh Mines Ltd.                                       | 150,000          | £1        | all          | 25 1/2      | Dec.                    | 32 1/2                 | Mar. 42 1/2 26 1/2     |
| 32                    | Ural Caspian                                            | 796,666          | £1        | all          | 43 1/2      | April                   | 25 1/2                 | Jan. 38 1/2 28 1/2     |
| 174                   | Docks & Wharves, Godowns & H'kong & K.W. & G. Co., Ltd. | 60,000           | \$50      | all          | 82          | Oct.                    | 65                     | April 90 71            |
| 116                   | H.K. & W.D. Co., Ltd.                                   | 60,000           | \$50      | all          | 90          | Oct.                    | 56                     | Mar. 135 78 1/2        |
| 92                    | Shai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.                              | 55,700           | \$100     | all          | 63 1/2      | Sept.                   | 49                     | July 92 59             |
| 73                    | Shai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.                               | 36,000           | \$100     | all          | 100         | Dec.                    | 80                     | April 93 70            |
| 197                   | Land, Hotels and Buildings, H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd.      | 20,000           | \$50      | all          | 124         | Feb.                    | 108                    | Dec. 118 97            |
| 193                   | H'kong Land Investment Co.                              | 50,000           | \$100     | all          | 114         | Jan.                    | 103 1/2                | Dec. 105 1/2 91        |
| 530                   | H'phreys Estate & F. Co., Ltd.                          | 150,000          | \$10      | all          | 7 1/2       | Jan.                    | 6                      | July 38 33             |
| 133                   | K'loon Land & B'ing Co., Ltd.                           | 6,000            | \$50      | 30           | 44          | Jan.                    | 40                     | Sept. 38 33            |
| 180                   | Shanghai Lands                                          | 7,000            | \$50      | all          | 57          | Mar.                    | 107                    | Dec. 107 80            |
| 174                   | West Point Building Co., Ltd.                           | 1,000            | \$50      | all          | 68 1/2      | Mar.                    | 77                     | Dec. 90 69             |
| 197                   | H'kong Central Estate, Cotton Mills                     | 1,000            | \$100     | all          | 103         | Dec.                    | 99                     | Jan. 103 93            |
| 157                   | Fwo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.                            | 2,000            | \$50      | all          | 180         | July                    | 117                    | Jan. 167 130           |
| 141                   | Kung Yik                                                | 75,000           | \$10      | all          | 162         | July                    | 113                    | Feb. 162 113           |
| 70                    | Laou Kung Mow                                           | 7,000            | \$100     | all          | 90 1/2      | Sept.                   | 12                     | Jan. 81 63             |
| 122                   | Shanghai Cottons                                        | 40,000           | \$50      | all          | 60          | May                     | 77                     | Jan. 125 81            |
| 560                   | Yangtze P'ow.                                           | 175,000          | £5        | all          | 6 1/2       | Oct.                    | 6 1/2                  | Dec. 6 1/2 4 1/2       |
| 87                    | China P'ow. Co., Ltd.                                   | 60,000           | \$10      | all          | 11 1/2      | Apr.                    | 12                     | May 10 35 7.00         |
| 450                   | China Light & Power Co., Ltd.                           | 50,000           | \$1       | all          | 3.65        | Mar.                    | 4.95                   | Oct. 4.90 4.30         |
| 760                   | China P'ow. & M. Co., Ltd.                              | 125,000          | \$10      | all          | 7 1/2       | Jan.                    | 10.15                  | Oct. 10.10 7.60        |
| 223                   | Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.                                | 400,000          | \$7.50    | all          | 11.20       | Jan.                    | 5.20                   | Jan. 12.10 7.40        |
| 148                   | Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.                           | 400,000          | \$7.50    | all          | 45          | Oct.                    | 36 1/2                 | Feb. 55 43             |
| 151                   | Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.                             | 6,000            | \$20      | all          | 190         | Dec.                    | 183                    | Oct. 190 151           |
| 227                   | Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.                            | 6,000            | \$10      | all          | 34 1/2      | Dec.                    | 25                     | Jan. 41 27             |
| 1640                  | Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.                              | 325,000          | \$5       | all          | 6           | Oct.                    | 5                      | Apr. 7.50 5 1/4        |
| 116                   | Langkats                                                | 250,000          | G. \$10   | all          | 43 1/2      | May                     | 35                     | Mar. 40 1/2 15 1/2     |
| 1910                  | Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)                            | 21,000           | \$10      | all          | 10 1/2      | Mar.                    | 9.30                   | June 10.25 9.10        |
| 1910                  | Do (New)                                                | 50,000           | \$10      | all          | 1.00        | Mar.                    | 80                     | Oct. 1.00 90           |
| 340                   | Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.                                 | 20,000           | \$5       | all          | 425         | Jan.                    | 3                      | June 3.80 3.40         |
| 413                   | Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.                              | 27,723           | \$7       | all          | 18          | Jan.                    | 16                     | Dec. 17 13             |
| 56                    | Watson and Co., Ltd.                                    | 90,000           | \$10      | all          | 7.10        | Mar.                    | 6.50                   | Oct. 7.70 6            |
| 5650                  | William Powell, Limited                                 | 31,000           | \$7 1/2   | all          | 6.90        | Aug.                    | 6                      | Dec. 7 1/2 6 1/2       |
| 229                   | S. C. Morning Post                                      | 5,000            | \$25      | all          | 28          |                         | 28                     |                        |
| 10                    | H'kong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.                          | 7,808            | \$10      | all          | 10          |                         | 10                     |                        |

BENJAMIN &amp; POTTS, Share and General Brokers, Princes Building, HONGKONG. Tel. address, Broker.

CORRECTED TO NOON, JUNE 29, 1917. TELEPHONE NO. 1152.

ANY SUBSEQUENT ALTERATIONS WILL BE FOUND IN "UP TO THE MINUTE SHARE MARKET NEWS". THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

## SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Benjamin and Potts, in their share report dated Friday, the 29th of June, 1917, state:—

There has been a little more business passing in our local market during the week under review, but mainly on Settlement account. The June Settlement was satisfactorily negotiated yesterday, and the outlook is more favourable. Exchange, which has again advanced and which has an upward tendency, is still casting a shadow over the market, and there are more sellers than buyers of investment stocks at present prices. On the other hand, nearly all investment stocks show a very good return on last dividend basis, and may be considered cheap at present prices. In the special section, Docks and shipping, shares have been the principal market. In the North business section, the Cotton share market having declined somewhat during the week. At the close there is a distinctly better feeling, and the demand has again set in.

The Singapore market is weaker, doubtless due to the higher exchange and the lower price of plantation rubber which comes through at 2 1/2—market average.

**BANKS.**—Owing to exchange, Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have had a further decline, and are obtainable at \$685.

**MARINE & FIRE INSURANCES.**—No business has been reported under this heading during the week. Cantons at \$342, North China at the Tia 150 and Hongkong Fire at \$225 are all nominal. There are sellers of Unions at \$855, whilst Yangtze at Shanghai is \$190, each. Tia 150 and China Fire at \$145 are both wanted.

**SHIPPING.**—Douglas have been done at \$85, and close nominal at this rate. Deferred Index after sales at \$102 and \$101 have buyers at \$101. Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been sold at \$17 1/2 and \$17 1/2, and are wanted at the close at \$17 1/2. Star Ferries have changed hands in small lots at \$29 1/2. Shell Transport have buyers at \$118.

## EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Friday, 29th June, 1917.

| SELLING.                 | BUYING.                    |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| T/T Demand 2/6 3/4       | 4 m. Marks Nom.            |
| 30 d/a 2/6 1/2           | 4 m. France 3/6 1/2        |
| 60 d/a 2/6 1/4           | 4 m. Germany 3/6 1/2       |
| 4 m. 2/6 1/4             | Demand New York 60 1/2     |
| T/T Shanghai 2/6 1/4     | T/T Bombay Nom.            |
| T/T Singapore 2/6 1/4    | Demand Bombay Nom.         |
| T/T Japan 11 1/2         | T/T Calcutta Nom.          |
| T/T India 11 1/2         | Demand Calcutta 11 1/2     |
| Demand India 11 1/2      | Demand Manila 11 1/2       |
| T/T San Francisco 60 1/2 | Demand Singapore 10 1/2    |
| Gold & New York 60 1/2   | On Haiphong 4 1/2 prem.    |
| On Haiphong 4 1/2 prem.  | On Saigon 3 1/2 prem.      |
| On Bangkok 60 1/2        | On Bangkok 60 1/2          |
| Sovereign 7 1/2          | Gold Leaf, per oz. 48      |
| Gold Leaf, per oz. 48    | Bar Silver, per oz. 39 1/2 |

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

| DISCOUNT PER 100             |
|------------------------------|
| Chinese 30 cts. pieces 4 1/2 |
| Chinese 10 1/2               |
| Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 1/2  |
| Hongkong 10                  |

## BANKS.

## INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: 60 WALL ST. NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE: 55 MARK LANE, E.C. 3.

CAPITAL &amp; SURPLUS: U.S. \$5,000,000.

UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U.S. \$1,000,000.

U.S. \$1,000,000.

BRANCHES: BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, HONGKONG, KOWLOON, MANILA, Peking, Shanghai, Singapore, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Through close relations with The National City Bank of New York the Bank is able to offer the services of that institution in connection with all its business.

BANK OF FOREIGN &amp; LOCAL BANKING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be determined on application.

GEORGE HOOGE.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/2 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000.

President: André Berthelot.

(General Manager: A. J. Pernot).

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES IN: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN and HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms of application.

Exchange (Description of Banking and General Business) Transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOUBERT, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352.

E. Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

L.M.S. to L.M.S. EVERY 15 MIN.

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